

Established in 1855.
AVOID RECENT IMITATIONS!
SOUTHLI'S MOSQUITO-COCONES.
Fatal to Insects: harmless to animal life.
A few burns in the Bedroom a few minutes before retiring will ensure perfect rest and undisturbed sleep.
Manufactured only by
SOUTHLI BROS. & BACHAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Sold in boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storeskeepers and by
A. S. WATSON & CO.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and TREATY PORTS.

No. 11,065 五十五年十一月一號 日廿二月五十九年光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Publishing, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," only, and special business matters to "The Manager." All other communications which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until compensated.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent to the office of the Daily Press at least one hour before the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address: P. O. Box 20 Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT FOR BOOKKEEPING AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK. Knowledge of German Language required. Applications to be addressed to
P. O. Box 10, Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 8th July, 1893. [1522]

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date I will not be **RESPONSIBLE** for any Debts contracted by my Wife ZULMIRA GOMES de ENCAENACAO
J. D. ENCARNACAO
Hongkong, 8th July, 1893. [1527]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS by the Acting Commandant:
No. 16.—FIELD BATTERIES.—One for the week ending 15th July, Lieutenant A. CHAPMAN.
No. 1.—Drill and instruction will be carried out as usual at HEAD QUARTERS.—MONDAY, 2nd July, 1893.—BATTERIES.—Fortnightly Drill at 5.30 p.m.—White Uniform, with Helmet and Sash.
THURSDAY.—MACHINERY CORPS.—Drill 5.30 to 6 p.m.
NOTE.—Field Batteries—Extra Drills and Classes will be held during the week for those desiring them. Names should be sent in on time to Lieutenant DENON, so that instructors may be arranged for. Plain Cloth Uniform. F. J. JERRARD, Acting Commandant. Hongkong, 8th July, 1893. [1528]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, and weighing 7.17, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, until 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th inst.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which payment will be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed, "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

The Tenders are to be sent to the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, until 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1893. [1529]

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.—THE Steamship

"GLEN."

Captain Thomas will call here if sufficient information offers, and be despatched for above Port on or about 19th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1893. [1530]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.—THE Steamship

"GLEN."

Captain Thomas will call here if sufficient information offers, and be despatched for above Port on or about 19th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1893. [1531]

NOEDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. BRAUNSCHWEIG."

FROM BREMEN AND POETS OF CALL.—THE above named Steamers having arrived, Consignees of Goods with the exception of Opium, shall be landed and stored at their risk. Vessels will be landed and stored at the Godowns to the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optical Cars will go on Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before noon to-day, the 6th inst.

No Goods will be admitted after the Goods have been landed and stored at the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, shafted, and damaged Goods are to be left the Godowns where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

All Claims must be presented before the 16th instant, or else will not be recognized.

Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [1532]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.—THE Company's Steamship

"TELEMACHUS."

Captain Barnes will be despatched as above TUESDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [1533]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.—THE Steamship

"SUNGKUANG."

Captain Dodd will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 11th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [1534]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.—(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through to ADLAINE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)—THE Steamship

"GATTERTHUN."

Captain Sharpen will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at noon.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1893. [1535]

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

六月

七八月七英港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

JULY 6. MARFOO, Chinese str., 1,332. W. E. Lant, Mrs. N. C. and Chester 30th June, 1893. B. and General C. M. N. Co. B. and General C. M. N. Co.

JULY 6. THALIS, British str., 810. Hodgins, Teakwood 1st July, Amydri and Swatow 5th General—DOUGLAS LAFERRE & CO.

JULY 6. ASK, Danish str., 522. Rebeck, Haliphong 3rd July, and Hollow 7th July, A. R. MARTY.

JULY 6. BIENWIESNER, German str., 1,971. D. Kolle, Messrs. Bremmer 23rd May, Mells and General—Mistoures & Co.

JULY 7. LIVEMORE, German str., 1,938. G. Hennermann, Canto 7th July, General—Stausen & Co.

JULY 7. LOK-LANG, British str., 978. Morris, Canton 7th July General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JULY 7. CANTON, British str., 1,767. ALBERT HUNTER 4th July, Coal—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

JULY 7. CHARTER'S TOWER, British str., 1,915. MURRAY, Kuching 2nd July, Coal—J. H. KARSH.

JULY 7. TACICHOW, British steamer, 862. R. Usworth, Bangkok 2nd July, and Kuching 1st July, Coal—FAT HONG.

JULY 7. GLADORGANSHIRE, British str., 1,829. JACKSON, Fifehead, and Amy 6th July, General—DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.

JULY 7. FUSUM, Chinese str., 1,504. LANCASTER, Shanghai 4th July, General—C. M. S. N. CO.

JULY 7. SUNGJANG, British str., 904. C. B. N. DODD, and 4th July, General—BUTTERFIELD & CO.

JULY 7. TACON, British str., 2,550. J. R. HILL, TEACON 16th June, General—DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.

JULY 7. STAM, British str., 901. BANGKOK, Bangkok 1st July, General—BRADLEY & CO.

JULY 7. TACIANG, British str., 1,915. VICTOR H. DEAGAN, VICTOR H. DEAGAN, and 4th July, General—VICTOR H. DEAGAN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1877 AND 1880.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents, Standard Life Office, Bangkok.

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WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the strict care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

BOMBAY SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, Free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the crimp size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For Coast Ports, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong priors, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good condition.

Courier's Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

All signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER.

SOFA WATER.

LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER.

SELTZER WATER.

LITHEA WATER.

SARSAPARILLA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

GINGER ALE.

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RASPBERRY WATER.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong. [19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications with this office column should be addressed to "The Editor," and all other communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have appeared in other papers will be accepted.

Letters copied from the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address, Press.

Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 6th, 1888.

No confirmation having been received of the statement that Mexico intends to take measures to stop the coining of silver, the impression is gaining ground that the report is unfounded. It is difficult to imagine what object the Government could have in adopting such a policy. Mexico is the country in which the largest amount of silver is produced, excepting the United States, and it seems extremely improbable that she should take any step calculated to depreciate the metal in value or limit its use as money; though the fall in the value of silver—or more properly speaking the appreciation in the value of gold—does not seem to have affected her altogether adversely. The question has lately been discussed whether prices have declined or remained stationary in China during the period of the fall in silver, it being contended that China, being an exclusively silver-using country, offers an exceptionally favourable field for a comparison between the relative values of the precious metals and commodities. The result of the inquiry, as conducted by Mr. Wernher, of Shanghai, goes to show that it is measured in silver commodities in general have not advanced in price. As measured in gold they have fallen enormously. The conclusion is, that silver has remained stationary in value while gold has appreciated.

Mr. Taylor, of Hongkong, has thrown some doubt on Mr. Wernher's argument, pointing to an advance in the price of grain as the main factor to be considered, the other articles given in Mr. Wernher's table, being, according to this authority, of minor importance. Without drawing the matter too fine it will be safe to say that if there has been any rise in silver prices in China it has been so considerable that prices may be safely spoken of as having remained practically stable. But if China offers an excellent field for a comparison of the values of the precious metals as compared with those commodities a silver producing country like Mexico offers an even better one. And in the declaration of the Mexican delegates at the International Monetary Conference it was stated, without qualification, that in that country values had not perceptibly changed. At the same time the export trade has been greatly stimulated. At the time of the demonetization of silver by Germany, and the closing of the mints of the Latin Union to the free coinage of that metal, silver was Mexico's sole considerable article of export, and presented the limits of the import trade, for in 1873 the country did not export more than \$6,000,000 in vanillas, tobacco, coffee, skins etc. In 1891 the export of articles other than silver had risen to \$27,000,000. In view of these

results the delegates said they had reason to believe that after a few years the world would be able to pay a portion of their foreign imports in produce of the country and raw material, and perhaps even more than this, and that their silver, of which the present production is \$40,000,000 a year, would disappear from the European market. But if silver remains in Mexico in larger quantities than it has hitherto done, productive employment must be found for it, and the delegates pointed to the commencement of manufacturing industries, and predicted that the production of their own manufacturers will cause a proportional diminution in the consumption of European manufacturers and will in time end by completely supressing them. Further on in their declaration the delegates say:—"We are sure, then, that if our silver must desert the European markets we can utilise it otherwise, though to reach that goal we must endure some years of inconvenience and trouble, which are inevitable in the radical change of a long standing and advantageous state of things." We shall have for many years the further use of our dollars in the markets of Asia, where for many years they will continue to be preferred to all other money," and they intimate that the speedy completion of the inter-ocean railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec will enable them to send the dollars direct.

It is difficult, in view of the above considerations, to see what Mexico could possibly gain by stopping the coining of silver. To do so would be to put a break on the expansion of the export trade, and her silver bullion would be further diminished in value. The fear of any revolutionary policy being adopted with regard to the Mexican dollar, which has so long served as the principal currency of the Far East, may therefore be regarded as rather remote. Nevertheless, the mere mention of the report telegraphed by Reuters should bring home to our minds the insecurity of the basis on which our local currency rests. We do not know what course Mexico may ultimately take and it is intolerable that in such an important matter as our currency we should be absolutely at the mercy of a foreign state. A British dollar is the desideratum. As a dollar cannot be minted for nothing, however, such a coin could not be forced into general circulation so long as Mexico chooses to supply the Far East with dollars on which the charge for mintage is much less than the cost of the work involved. The cost of the mintage of Mexican dollars falls in the first instance mainly on the importers of European goods into that country, but ultimately on the consumers of those goods, the prices of which are necessarily enhanced to cover this charge. The revenues of Mexico are largely derived from the seigniorage on the dollars, and a heavy prohibitory duty is imposed on the export of bar silver. Silver being the principal export, the importers of European goods have to take payment in dollars, which they transmit to London and sell for what they will fetch, which is sometimes as low as the price of bar silver and always below the intrinsic value plus cost of mintage. The consequence is that Hongkong, Singapore, and the Far East generally, are supplied with a coin the cost of minting which is borne by the people of Mexico, and while this is the case local merchants would naturally not think of paying the mintage fee for a British dollar. Thus it was that the Hongkong Mint proved a failure, though if it had been maintained a year or two longer the profit on the subsidiary coinage would have made it a magnificent success. But while a British dollar could not under existing circumstances cut the Mexican from the trade with China it would be well worth while to establish one for local use, making it the sole legal tender of payment within the Colony. Practically the Mexican dollar and the silver yen would continue to circulate as they do now, but the British dollar would be the standard. The case would be somewhat analogous to that of a country with a silver currency and a gold standard, except that in our case the standard (being silver) and the circulating medium would be practically identical in intrinsic value.

Payment of debts would then be made in the equivalent of \$100 Hongkong dollars, which would mean an equal number of Mexican dollars, Japanese yen, or other coins of equal weight and fineness. Pending a decision on this point, however, it would be advisable, while the Mexican dollar remains the legal tender of payment, to place the Japanese yen in an equal position, so that we would have two strings to our bow and be so much the more independent of any ill-advised currency legislation on the part of the government.

The question has lately been discussed whether prices have declined or remained stationary in China during the period of the fall in silver, it being contended that China, being an exclusively silver-using country, offers an exceptionally favourable field for a comparison between the relative values of the precious metals and commodities. The result of the inquiry, as conducted by Mr. Wernher, of Shanghai, goes to show that it is measured in silver commodities in general have not advanced in price. As measured in gold they have fallen enormously. The conclusion is, that silver has remained stationary in value while gold has appreciated.

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It is difficult, in view of the above considerations, to see what Mexico could possibly gain by stopping the coining of silver. To do so would be to put a break on the expansion of the export trade, and her silver bullion would be further diminished in value. The fear of any revolutionary policy being adopted with regard to the Mexican dollar, which has so long served as the principal currency of the Far East, may therefore be regarded as rather remote. Nevertheless, the mere mention of the report telegraphed by Reuters should bring home to our minds the insecurity of the basis on which our local currency rests. We do not know what course Mexico may ultimately take and it is intolerable that in such an important matter as our currency we should be absolutely at the mercy of a foreign state. A British dollar is the desideratum. As a dollar cannot be minted for nothing, however, such a coin could not be forced into general circulation so long as Mexico chooses to supply the Far East with dollars on which the charge for mintage is much less than the cost of the work involved. The cost of the mintage of Mexican dollars falls in the first instance mainly on the importers of European goods into that country, but ultimately on the consumers of those goods, the prices of which are necessarily enhanced to cover this charge. The revenues of Mexico are largely derived from the seigniorage on the dollars, and a heavy prohibitory duty is imposed on the export of bar silver. Silver being the principal export, the importers of European goods have to take payment in dollars, which they transmit to London and sell for what they will fetch, which is sometimes as low as the price of bar silver and always below the intrinsic value plus cost of mintage. The consequence is that Hongkong, Singapore, and the Far East generally, are supplied with a coin the cost of minting which is borne by the people of Mexico, and while this is the case local merchants would naturally not think of paying the mintage fee for a British dollar. Thus it was that the Hongkong Mint proved a failure, though if it had been maintained a year or two longer the profit on the subsidiary coinage would have made it a magnificent success. But while a British dollar could not under existing circumstances cut the Mexican from the trade with China it would be well worth while to establish one for local use, making it the sole legal tender of payment within the Colony. Practically the Mexican dollar and the silver yen would continue to circulate as they do now, but the British dollar would be the standard. The case would be somewhat analogous to that of a country with a silver currency and a gold standard, except that in our case the standard (being silver) and the circulating medium would be practically identical in intrinsic value.

Payment of debts would then be made in the equivalent of \$100 Hongkong dollars, which would mean an equal number of Mexican dollars, Japanese yen, or other coins of equal weight and fineness. Pending a decision on this point, however, it would be advisable, while the Mexican dollar remains the legal tender of payment, to place the Japanese yen in an equal position, so that we would have two strings to our bow and be so much the more independent of any ill-advised currency legislation on the part of the government.

The question has lately been discussed whether prices have declined or remained stationary in China during the period of the fall in silver, it being contended that China, being an exclusively silver-using country, offers an exceptionally favourable field for a comparison of the values of the precious metals as compared with those commodities a silver producing country like Mexico offers an even better one. And in the declaration of the Mexican delegates at the International Monetary Conference it was stated, without qualification, that in that country values had not perceptibly changed. At the same time the export trade has been greatly stimulated. At the time of the demonetization of silver by Germany, and the closing of the mints of the Latin Union to the free coinage of that metal, silver was Mexico's sole considerable article of export, and presented the limits of the import trade, for in 1873 the country did not export more than \$6,000,000 in vanillas, tobacco, coffee, skins etc. In 1891 the export of articles other than silver had risen to \$27,000,000. In view of these

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AFRICAN GOLD REEFS.

THE LAST GREAT LAND OF THE WORLD.
The gold fields of South Africa are probably the last that will be discovered on this planet. The rest of the world has been so thoroughly searched by eager seekers for treasure that it does not seem likely that any very extensive gold belt remains unknown.

A few miles along the all the country has been explored and kept it well. Although small quantities of gold, mostly in the form of dust or nuggets, have been dredging out of its interior ever since the earliest times, white men with modern appliances have never had a chance to work its veins systematically. "Bushes" to supposedly rich reef fields in Cape Colony and in portions of the South African Republic, Transvaal, have been taken at random, almost at random, of the present century, but until the year 1885, all of them proved to be of very little value. In that year, however, gold was found at a place in the south-eastern portion of the Transvaal, and a town named Barberon was founded there. The mines were placed, or "alluvials," as they are termed in South Africa, in two people made money, but the miners were not. They had given their names to the Transvaal government under the very peculiar code of mining law declared them a failure, dispersed the miners, and gave the land back to its original farming owners.

The ejected miners spread everywhere as prospectors and soon found, though with a mile distance, some very rich reef outcroppings. This led on the slopes of the hills and outcrops near the Transvaal. A fresh rush took place, this time for rock workings instead of alluvial diggings. The reefs proved rich, and Barberon rose to a population of over 4,000. It would have grown much more, but just then the Johannesburg mines were discovered and their surpassing richness drew away nearly all of Barberon's population.

Johannesburg soon had 20,000 white inhabitants, an immense number for so sparsely settled a country as South Africa. At that time there was no railway within 200 miles of it, and the transportation of machinery was very costly and required a long time. Unable to do much real work, the miners took it up in speculation. Any one who could find a vein of gold, or even low-grade, or a bunch of stones, could get a large amount of capital to reach them. Many of these have been prosp ected with the diamond drill, but only a few companies are taking out ore. For some as yet unexplained reason these reefs have so far proved much richer at these low levels than near the surface. Why this is so cannot be explained by the usual methods of mining.

Now we turn the theory explain why the exact opposite occurs in Mashandien. The reefs there are much richer in Mashandien than in Barberon, and the miners are more numerous. The mines there are as yet unexplored, and the alluviums—New York Tribune.

There were many more ruined, many more were ruined only in the wrecking of their anticipations. In the tightness that follows all the water was squeezed out of the stock and the companies were reorganized on a sensible basis.

Machinery arrived and was put in place. There began to be an output and an income greater than any that preceded it.

In short, the town began to recover.

The monthly output of the Johannesburg mines at the beginning of 1890 had risen to about 60,000 ounces, valued at about \$105,000. By the end of that year it was 117,000 ounces, valued at about \$205,000, and was steadily growing at the rate of about \$5,000 ounce monthly.

Barberon also began to recover in 1891 and has now reached former proportions.

Meanwhile explorations had been going on further north, and in 1890 the Klein Letaba gold fields were discovered. These lie in the eastern Transvaal, 200 miles north of Barberon, along the banks of the Klein Letaba river, and in the adjacent Murchison mountains. Although richer than any yet discovered, the formation of any claims is slow.

The mountains, however, are

constantly reported.

Still another mining region was opened up in 1890. The Transvaal is bounded on the north by the Limpopo river. Between that stream and the Zambezi river, 60 miles to the north, lie Mashandien, diamondiferous, and containing the famous diamond miners and traders in the Mashandien and Musonie countries had for years brought back wonderful accounts of the gold mines there, but to that time no white had been able to work them. In 1889, however, a number of Englishmen, headed by Sir Cecil John Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, managed to buy 25,000 acres of land from the King, who had sold down to him, and in the spring of 1890 an expedition of 500 men was sent to occupy the land. They did so successfully, constructing a road 50 miles long, defended by three forts.

The Transvaal is a Dutch colony, and its people do not like foreigners, and its all its people to do like foreigners. The result is that the latter must make up for the former.

After a few months' hard labor, the first two awful men causing trouble, while pain I still was working.

Many of us had the feeling, as they lay on their beds, that I was not in my power, while they lay shouting "Fors!"

But I moved not in my power, while they lay shouting "Fors!"

But a few days still we yonder, as while I was anguish hunting.

Suddenly there came a rending as the air was torn.

And there was a slight something that was laid.

Looking like a star affrighted, that had shone in days of yore.

The air lay, a grim and ghastly whitewashed streak of death.

Round and white and nothing more.

Presently my soul grew stronger, hastening to implore.

By the red cross you are weeping, by the weapons I bear.

When these things came tearing—tearing are they mortal ones?

One has come me severely, and seems hard as any one.

But they laughed and nothing more.

Then into the scene, long I stood there wondering.

Thinking I had very seldom seen a drover looking more.

For the stile was unbent by a single sign of terror.

That a man had open'd the gate, and the stile.

That nobles alone, who were waiting, ready breaking through my jaw.

And from pain I was no more.

Ah, distinctly I remember that it was a November.

As by the whole thing collapsed, a November.

One day a most dreary, I was wandering wretches.

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THE DEMONST RUBIES.

she was dead at last—Margaret Demarest, Stony Lodge, and the shock of her double shaking believe from centre to circumference. For years, her numerous relatives, with an eye to the estate, had watched over her heart had been won with hope, despite the gloomy looks of the old maid, had given her power to repulse the King of Terrors when he knocked at her ebony door: "Heart disease, the doctors said, when she was confined, with a smile of peace, from her stern and withered features. The room was filled with the voice of the old dame, following the steps of the old dame, their final resting place amid an atmosphere of peace and dark-bordered handkerchiefs. But when the will named the executors of the half-way rapidly ascended to fever heat. Always eccentric in the end, and worn into her last will and testament.

"I may try it," was all Lawyer Fay said to the threat.

Will came slowly forward and congratulated Margie on her good fortune.

"And my congratulations are yours the less because I know that I resign the sweetest portion of life," he said.

"Ragin' is a seduction," murmured the old lawyer.

"Margie, that boy refused to be made Miss Demarest's heir, insisting that it could be injurious to those nearer of him. Then she had blown those cups of tinted glass, with the central cavity and spring, she inserted the paper, and then she had written the last words in Wylde's own handwriting.

"Dear Miss Hardinge," I gather from your letter, that some person has been writing to you a proposal in my name, and that you have been a victim of a vulgar practical joke. I must thank you for the very warm and flattering expression that I need about me, and I am indeed sorry that I cannot afford a reply to them. But I have no time to do so now."

"It is a month since I have seen Wylde again; he looked round for her aunt and cousin. Both had disappeared.

"Take her, Will," said the old lawyer, with twinkling eyes, "and bless us, my children!"

Should the gods remain unmerciful after the lapse of one year from the date of her death, the estate was to be sold and a home for old maid founded with the proceeds.

"The old cat!" muttered fastidious Mrs. Meredith, viciously, and laid those rubies her.

"She's a rascal," panted her pretty daughter, Maud.

"I shall contest the will," said thin-lipped Eugenie Gray. "It's a scandalous stand."

Mrs. Meredith was Mrs. Demarest's niece, and Eugenie Gray her nephew. The two were brother and sister, and the nearest akin to the dead woman.

Not once did Margie Vane, child of a favorite nephew, who was to have been the heir, but did not displease his aunt by marrying against her will, a girl of obscure parentage—a parson, Miss Demarest termed her.

Harold Vane had died some years back, closely followed by his wife, and the one daughter, Margaret, was left alone in the world and utterly penniless.

Margie had taken her—for the old maid remained childless—and she was serving in the capacity of maid to her beautiful cousin Maud.

Margie Vane was not present at the reading of the will. Mrs. Meredith considered it unnecessary, and Margie herself had not the faintest hope of being remembered kindly by her relatives or friends. When therefore they returned in triumph to the dining-room, they recited in a loud, clear, distinct voice the words of the will, the words of the will, Margie's hard eyes opened wide in wonder.

"Whoever finds the rubies will inherit everything," the auk, half-breathlessly.

"By the terms of the will," answered Mrs. Meredith, "But I very much doubt if any such will find them. Aunt Margaret was such a spiritual old cat."

"Oh, Aunt Jessie," cried Margie, in pain.

"So much the better for the community," said Mrs. Meredith, vindictively.

"Are you going to search for the gems?" asked Margie.

"Of course. There is just one chance in a thousand that I may find them."

"To which you would find no further with your Aunt Demarest's will," said the old maid, smiling.

"Oh, Aunt Jessie, may I go with you to the great house? I have no idea it's more than a mile away."

"I suppose you may if you choose," replied her aunt, ingratiatingly. "In fact, Lawyer Fay insists that you shall take your chances with the rest of us. But it is extremely improbable that you will find the gems."

So that afternoon and many ensuing afternoons, Mrs. Demarest, Maud, and Margie walked over to Stony Lodge, and wandered through the woods of briar-heat, stinging brambles, rocks, and rare old oaks.

On one of these occasions Margie met Will Demarest, a cousin several times removed of her father's. He was a frank and handsome young fellow, with dark blue eyes and close curling hair. His was the genuine Demarest face, the face of a strong, noble character.

In proportion he was an artist in glass-blown, and had a fine, frank, honest, and frank manner, and was doing a most creditable work for Miss Demarest, with whom he was a prime favorite. Indeed, there had been times when Mrs. Demarest and her brother Harold had feared, but a will he did eventually be drawn in favor of this bright, winsome youth. But that had settled all that, and their fears were a thing of the past.

"So you thought you would have a look for the rubies with the rest of us?" said Mrs. Demarest. "Only I present a small bouquet in pearls this summer. Cousin Margie, may I show you the house? I hope we know it more thoroughly than most people."

Margie duly acquiesced, and the two went together, leaving Mrs. Demarest and Maud to continue their reverie.

"Are you anxious to find the rubies also?" asked Mrs. Demarest, who passed in the other room to advise the others.

"I have not even looked for them," answered Margie, with a bright smile.

"Yet you have an equal right with the rest," persisted the young man, watching her face keenly.

"Oh, no, I have not, indeed," she said simply.

"Papa explained Aunt Demarest, as you know, when she received the slight notice of me. This being the case, I should not feel entitled that it impresses you."

The case in question was indeed exquisite. Blown of the costliest Venetian glass, it was of the color of sapphires, and glowing with rainbow tints; they resembled nothing so much as a bed of gorgeous tropical flowers.

Margie's eyes sparkled as she looked at them. "How lovely! How dainty! How fair-like!" the exclamation burst from her lips. "I am perfectly like an angel with a touch of fire, and here is an anemone, and here is a glowing coral. Oh, Will, do look! See how that strange glow as of hidden fire flashes from each! This one is jacinth, this beryl, and—Will Demarest, how is a ruby! Oh, the beauty! The real gem cannot be more superb."

As she spoke she took the ruby out into her hand, and half started forward as if to present her, but drew back again with a pale startled face.

"But how fragile it is, Will!" commented Margie, turning it round and round. "Surely, Aunt Demarest never dreamt me out of them! And where did she find the beautiful things?" Before he could frame a reply Mrs. Demarest and Maud appeared upon the scene.

"Margie," cried the former, "you don't see, but an old comrade—do you think you would be more welcome to us than to us?"

"I do not think Elin had been treated with abnormal reverence before. She luxuriated in his half-startled gaze, and, with a smile, said, "I'm sorry that Wylde's arrival has caused you some trouble."

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TO LET

NOS 3 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS,
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in PEND-
DESK STREET, No. 2.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1883.
[1483]

TO LET

N. O. 14, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOW-
LOON,
No. 1, CHANDERY LANE,
OFFICES in PRAYA CENTRAL above Messrs.
Douglas Laprik & Co's Office.

"THE WILDERNESS" CAINE ROAD,
OFFICES, FIRST and SECOND FLOORS
of No. 4, Queen's Road CENTRAL over the
Bank of China, Japan, and Straits Limited.
No. 1, CHANDERY LANE, KOWLOON—a large
Furnished House in Magazine Gap.

NEW HOUSES in ELGIN STREET, PEEL
STREET, and STATIONN STREET.

No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE, BONHAI ROAD,
No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occu-
pied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.

NO. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS,
FLOORS and GODDONS—BLUE BUILD-
INGS—GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of No. 5,
SHIELLY STREET.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1883.
[1482]

TO LET

TWO Large airy ROOMS with Bath-Room
and Cockhouse, in No. 20, BELLIUS
TERACE. Rent Moderate.

Apply to
F. COLEMAN,
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883.
[1457]

TO LET

DESIRABLE HOUSES at MAGAZINE
BAY, LOW RENT.
For particulars apply to
R. C. WILCOX,
70, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883.
[1954]

TO LET

SECOND FLOOR (2 Rooms) with Out-Offices
of STANLEY STAKER, No. 20.
Apply to
SCHEELE & CO.,
Stanley Street, No. 20,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883.
[1514]

TO LET

COMMODIOUS GODOWN or PRAYA
BAY.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883.
[321]

TO LET

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE at ROBIN-
SON ROAD, "PARSEE VILLA," with a
Large Garden attached. Water and Gas laid on.
Our GODOWN No. 117, PRAYA EAST, at
BOWLING.

Apply to
DORABEE NOWROOZEE,
Victoria Hotel,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883.
[1501]

TO BE LET,

TO AN APPROVED TENANT.
THE SHOP,
The FIRST FLOOR.

The SECOND FLOOR of
NOS. 38 and 40, QUEEN'S ROAD GEN-
TEAL, adjoining the Hongkong Dis-
pensary.

Apply to
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1883.
[1606]

TO LET

NO. 1, ALBANY (Six Rooms).
No. 4, ALBANY (Nine Rooms).
WEST-BURNE VILLA SOUTH (Five
Rooms and table).

No. 5, WOODLANDS TERRACE (Corner
House).
BURNSIDE, ROBINSON ROAD (Seven
Rooms).

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883.
[1480]

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE "MERON Lodge" ready
for completion. Seven Rooms, Gas and Water
laid on. Tennis Lawns, Vegetable and Flower
Garden, English Kitchen, &c.
At Wild Des. BUILDINGS, WANCHAI,
a Six-Roomed HOUSE and a GODOWN.

FOR SALE,
HOUSES at MOUNTAIN View, Peak. Sub-
ject to leases.

Apply to
MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND
FINANCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1883.
[1467]

TO LET

A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1883.
[1703]

TO LET

DWELLING HOUSE, No. 25, MOSQUE
STREET. Gas and Water laid on.
For particulars, apply to
44, U.P.E. MOSQUE TERRACE,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.
[1663]

TO LET

GOD OFFICES on FIRST FLOOR No. 10,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately oc-
cupied by Messrs. Scott & Co.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1883.
[1457]

TO LET

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
No. 1, DE LAURENTIUS' BUILDING.
No. 2, SEMOUR'S BUILDING.

THE FLOOR in No. 2, Queen's Road
ROOMS in COLLEGE CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883.
[1722]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER,
\$75 per Month
for BOARD and LODGING in Rooms facing
Pedder Street or to the Eastward. FURN-
ISHED ROOMS without Board \$45 per
Month.

Apply to
MANAGER and/or SECRETARY,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1883.
[1682]

BOARD and RESIDENCE

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS
with Board.

Apply to Mr. MATHER,
12, "Glenfield" Building,
Windham Street,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883.
[1315]

PRIVATE BOARD & RESIDENCE

Mr. GILLANDERS,
12, "Glenfield" Building,
Windham Street,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1883.
[161]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE